THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 191. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854. PRICE, Sp. Dlrs. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late Dr. JAMES IRONS *of Woosung.*

H. B. M.'s CONSUL, is enabled to announce a dividend of 5 ₱°/₀ on the claims filed in the above Estate, and all parties interested in the same are hereby required to make immediate application at H. B. M.'s Consulate.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
21st March, 1854.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN reference to the announcement below of our increase in the rates of PASSAGE MONEY which took effect in Hongkong on the 16th Instant, Notice is hereby given that *on and after this date, and until further notice,* the Rates of PASSAGE MONEY from *Shanghae* and *Woosung* to *Hongkong* will be also increased as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION FROM SHANGHAE, AND WOOSUNG TO HONGKONG.

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,— occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ...	$120
Children with their Parents,— of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,..	$75
a Child under 3 Years of age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,—	
European, ...	$60
Native, ...	$30
Second-class Passengers, ...	$80
Third-class Passengers, *(on Deck)*	$40

Payment to be made in SHANGHAE *Dollars previous to Embarkation.*

For further particulars, apply to

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Shanghai, 25th February, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY regret to announce, that in consequence of the great increase in the Price of Coals, and in other items of Expenditure connected with the Navigation of their Steamers, they have been compelled to recur to Charges for PASSAGE MONEY similar to those existing previous to the commencement of last year, when it will be remembered a considerable Reduction was made.

The Company trust that the circumstances which have obliged them to adopt this measure will not be of long duration; but in the meantime, *on and after this date, and until further notice,* the Fares from *Hongkong* to *Southampton,* including the Expense of Transit through Egypt, will be as follows:—

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,— occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ...	$720
A Married couple,— occupying a Reserved Private Cabin, ...	$1,080
Children with their Parents,— of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age, ...	$432
a Child under 3 Years of Age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,— European, ...	$360
Native, ...	$288

The Rates of Passage to *Marseilles* and the intermediate Ports on the *Homeward route,* will also be proportionately increased *on and after this day.*

Payment to be made in Hongkong in SPANISH *Dollars.*

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.
Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*
Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae,* ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.
Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MUNROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., as been this day dissolved. The undersigned, suming the responsibility of the said Firm, will future conduct the business on his own account id in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.
Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *23th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1853.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London,* and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY SPERT, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
China, August 1852. *Agents in China.*

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1852.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
EOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL :—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:
A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.
Medical Adviser:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*
Agents:
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1816 will be divided as at *25th May,* 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae,* or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1813.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FISH-BOAT, and a NINGPO-BOAT—Both nearly new and well found in every respect. Apply on board the

SEA HORSE at *Woosung.*
March 24th, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s
Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Bouili, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.: the lot comprises about three mows.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 23rd February, 1854.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.
Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday,* the *17th inst.,* about 3 o'clock P.M., between the Hongs of Messrs. CASSUMBHOY, NATHABHOY & Co. and DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by NUN CHANDLER, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India,* on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 mos'./sight, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. EDULJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. in *Hongkong,* or to my firm Mr. ALLADEENBHOY HABEEBHOY in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

CARD.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,
From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker;*—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery,* &c.

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers,* also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."
Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 a 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
9th March, 1854.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—COASTWISE or *vid* SOUTHAMPTON.

Herald Office, February, 1854.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HESSE,
OF 6,725,000 DOLLARS, TO BE REIMBURSED WITH DOLLARS 16,588,610
or £2,400,000 Sterling.

EXTRACT OF THE ELECTORAL EDICT.

THIS STATE LOAN contracted in the Year 1845 by the Government of the ELECTORATE OF HESSE, and with the consent of the Chamber of Deputies, through the Banking House of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, consists of 6,725 Series of 25 Bonds each, to be redeemed by 66 Distributions in such a manner that the received Capital of 6,725,000 Dollars will be repaid with 16,588,610 Dollars, in the following 168,125 Dividends:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars.		60 of 4,000 Dollars.	
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

ON THE 1st JUNE, 1854,

Will take place by AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, the Eighteenth Drawing of Twenty Series, or Five Hundred Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan, which must gain in the Distribution of the 1st of July, 1854, Five Hundred Dividends, amounting to $88,875.

(Seven Dollars are equal to £1 Sterling.)

PRICE OF THE TICKETS FOR DISTRIBUTION:

One Ticket, ... £1 Sterling.

The Purchaser of a certain number of Tickets enjoys the following advantages, viz:—

Six Tickets, ...	£ 5 Sterling.
Thirteen do.	£10 do.
Thirty do.	£20 do.
Sixty-five do.	£40 do.
137 Tickets, ...	£80 do.

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, January 3rd, 1854.

[OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars.		60 of 4,000 Dollars.	
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st *June* 1854.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Share	£ 1 Sterling.
Six Shares	for £ 5 do.
Thirteen Shares	for £10 do.
Thirty do.	for £20 do.
Sixty-five do.	for £40 do.
One hundred and Thirty-seven Shares for	£80 do.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in Cash through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
The Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

☞ Apply, without delay, to the Banking House, MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1854.

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THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 18th instant, Mrs. A. dos Santos, of a daughter.

TAI-MING THEATRE,
SHANGHAE.

On Wednesday, the 5th April, 1854,

WILL BE PRESENTED

A Race for a Dinner,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

Any thing for a Change,

TO CONCLUDE WITH

Box and Cox.

We have just received a few more *Peking Gazettes*, bringing down the dates to the 27th of February, but they contain nothing of interest. There is a short report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin, requesting that certain officers who fell in pursuing the rebels might receive posthumous honours: shewing that there must have been some fighting; but nothing is said about the amount of the loss on the imperialist side, nor about the place where the rebels are still to be found.

This week our contribution of *Peking Gazettes* previously received, relates to the capture of Loo-chow and the conduct of Keang-chung-yuen, late lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, on that occasion; together with the posthumous honours awarded to that brave officer by the Emperor. On the occasion referred to, if the report sent to court is to be relied on, the honours awarded were fully due to the deceased according to Chinese ideas. Success is generally the criterion, in the imperial court, of the worthiness of the commander—and, indeed, the incapacity so frequently displayed by the generals in the imperial cause, does not often enlist our sympathy in their behalf, when they are disgraced for their defeats. It is pleasant, therefore, now and then, to see that the services of an able and deserving officer are appreciated, when he has fought well for his master, and his memory is held up to the admiration of his countrymen, for his zeal and devotion on the altar of duty to the hanour of his Sovereign.

It will be recollected that about three weeks since* one of the Taoutae's vessels, the *Clown*, fired a shot at "Mr. Ayer's pilot-boat, flying the American flag, as she was coming up the reach;" at the same time the officers and men of the Imperial war-ship, "*Sir Herbert Compton*," hauled down the American flag.

This gross outrage on the flag of a friendly ally, became the subject of correspondence between the Consul of the United States and the Taoutae, the former demanding, that in so much as the officers and men of the Imperial war-ship, "*Sir Herbert Compton*," did take down by violence the flag of the U. S. vessel which they captured on the 6th instant, that he should cause in open day the U. S. flag to be raised to the mast-head of the said "*Compton*" and by them saluted with 21 guns.

Some time elapsed and no answer was received. The U. S. Consul then referred the whole matter to Capt. J. Kelly of the U. S. ship of war "*Plymouth*." On the 20th, Capt. Kelly dropped the "*Plymouth*" down opposite the "*Compton*," and before he could give them his order, an officer came on board from the "*Compton*" and stated that at 12 o'clock on the next day (21st inst.) the U. S. flag should be hoisted to the fore-royal mast-head of the "*Compton*" and by them saluted with 21 guns.

Much speculation was afloat during Monday as to what would ensue—*but the salute was made* at the hour appointed on Tuesday, and thus the affair ended—a little wholesome decision having caused the American flag to be respected and which will, we expect, prevent any recurrence of a similar insult.

* See *North-China Herald* No. 189 of 11th instant.

Later from California.—The clipper-ship *Jacob Bell*, Capt. Kilham, arrived on the 23d, with papers from San Francisco of the 10th February, and from New York of January 6.

The United States Government had decided to put down the "filibustering" attempt upon Lower California, and the steamer *Columbus* and sloop of war *Portsmouth*, had proceeded to blockade the coast. Mr. Gadsen, American Minister at Mexico, had left that city for Washington, to obtain the Ratification of a treaty by which the Mexican Government are to cede to the United States, a route for a railroad across the country, and all territory down to the thirty-first parallel —together with Lower California and Sonora—for which they are to receive fifty millions of dollars.

The Boston packet-ship *Staffordshire*, had been wrecked off Halifax, and the Captain and 200 passengers perished.

Another large fire had taken place at Quebec—destroying property to the amount of a-quarter of a million of dollars.

The new clipper-ship *San Francisco*, on her first voyage from New York, was wrecked, at the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco—and would be a total loss.

Pirates at Shih-poo.—We learn from Ningpo, that a fight came off at Shih-poo the week before last. Five pirate vessels attacked double the number of Portuguese Lorchas, and, whether they took them unprepared or were better armed and manned, strange to say, they are reported to have come off victors, the Portuguese lost one of their lorchas which was captured by the pirates: our informant does not give any further particulars. We understand that a fortress has been erected by the Pirates for the defence of Shih-poo harbour, (some thirty miles south of Ningpo,) which they make their place of rendezvous.

The Letter of *An English Resident in China*, on the Evils of the Opium traffic, is well worthy of the consideration of our mercantile community, fully as much as of all right-minded philanthropists. We cannot doubt, indeed, that the bearings of this question have for a considerable time occupied the attention of our Commercialists, for, if the new Dynasty attain to imperial power, and continues as honest in its intentions, as its proclamations testify hitherto, on this important subject—there need not be any anticipation that a government, so deeply imbued with a detestation of this injurious traffic, will yield anything of its just demands, in treating with Foreign powers, for the extension of commercial relations with the Chinese. How far it may be practicable, however, to stop the contraband traffic in this drug, until there is a strong Government in power to back its decrees, is a question. Indeed, while we are greatly desirous, for the honour of humanity, that so maleficent a trade should be got rid of, and legitimate commerce take its place—we are not at all sanguine that any thing will be effected for its abolition, prior to its necessity being pressed on the Treaty powers, on all sides, to come to a general understanding either, for its suppression or its legalization.

Capture of a Teacher.—On Wednesday, a Chinese teacher who had been taking his rice at a place of entertainment on this side the Yang-king-pang near the North gate bridge, was observed by a party of the rebels which was lurking about there, and their suspicions having been aroused that he was an imperialist in disguise, they took him off to the city and detained him.

The man it appears was in the employ of a foreigner, and was seized not far from his residence, when on his way home from the eatinghouse, where he had been dining. He was suspected of being an imperialist, probably on account of his dress, which is more or less of a peculiar cut, and the suspicion was confirmed by some papers and impressions of seals taken on him. His employer followed him into the city, and being far from well received by Lin-a-fuh became alarmed for the safety of his teacher, who was meanwhile placed in durance. It appears, however, that the prisoner was told by his guardians, that, if he was what he represented himself, application would be doubtless made for him in the morning, and that, in that case, he had little to fear; and, so it proved, for as soon as his safe delivery was required, on the ground that he was *bonâ fidè* in the employ of a foreigner, and had been seized within the limits of the foreign settlement, he was liberated with scarce any demur.

The Fight on Monday Morning.—Our informant has given us the following particulars which he has gathered from the best sources of information open to him:—

Early on Monday last, the 20th inst., heavy reports of gunnery were heard for a long continuance. On making inquiry, we were informed that the Imperialists had made a bold attempt to enter the city at the south side; they were reported to number about 2,000* and were led on by some Manila men. They made a sudden rush to the walls and planted scaling-ladders, which they mounted in considerable numbers, and several gained the summit; among them were the Manila men, but the Insurgents soon gathered sufficiently strong and repulsed them with heavy loss. One of the Manila men, determined not to retreat, stood to the last; the other three were killed in scaling and the total loss sustained by the Imperialists in this affair, is estimated at about 20 killed and many more wounded: numbers of whom have since died. Two mandarins have likewise died of their wounds; one was in chief command of the brave volunteers and the other commanded 1,000 men. On their being driven away from the south they advanced on the west side of the city, with the hope of being able to enter there; but a ball was fired from the wall that killed several persons which made them give up the attack and retreat. They, also, made an attack on the north side, but of very brief continuance. On the Rebel side it is said, that several were wounded.

* This Volunteer Corps is said to have been raised by a rich China-man, who was mortally wounded in the attack and died on Tuesday.

The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Mercury Warren and the expected appearance of our old friend Mr. Bravo Rouse, drew a large and fashionable audience on Wednesday evening to that temple of Apollo, the Tae-ming Theatre.

The performance commenced with the tragical farce, "*I've Eaten my friend*," with Mr. Warren as Hezekiah Jellytop. The refined sensibility of the character was portrayed with a power and intensity which mark Mr. Warren as one of the true sons of Thespis. How shall we describe his horror, when the internal evidence of a pie *revealed* a clue to the whereabouts of his departed friend—his apostrophe of Stubbs, or the evident manner in which the remains of the late serjeant's mortality disagreed with him.

Cockles and Wigsby were admirably impersonated, their mysterious confidence inspired a due feeling of horror and when Jellytop, overcoming his inclination to join the movement of the day, consented to trust his throat to the proprietor of the easy shaving shop, every one was prepared for a barbarous tragedy, and confidence was only restored by the appearance of Stubbs himself, radiant with health and buttons.

The "*Unwarrantable intrusion*" followed—the part of Ashplant or Hollybush, (for we are still in doubt how the most accommodating of intruders settled the question of his patronymic) was performed by a gentleman whose *vis comica* and powers of impersonation were unmistakeable. He completely embodied the character, infused life and vigor into his conception of it and the rears of laughter which constantly greeted his sallies, showed how he carried his audience with him.

The entertainment concluded with "*the Two Bonnycastles*." The plot is somewhat complicated, and we doubt whether it was sufficiently seized upon by the majority of the audience, but the parts were most ably sustained, and Rouse, Buskin, and Warren exerted themselves with even more than usual energy. To the ladies also we must pay our tribute; they acted with great spirit, and sustained the dignity, and elegance of the sex with most admirable effect. Where all was so good it is almost invidious to particularize, but our notice would be imperfect were we to omit mentioning the part of Patty in the *Two Bonnycastles*. We have not often seen such acting from an amateur; the character was conceived with great spirit, well dressed and most ably executed.

There were indeed two or three little departures from the prejudices of society in favor of figure and dress, and Angelina Cockles, in particular, displayed a greater variation of the line of beauty than is supposed to be compatible with the strictest proportion.

The efforts of the Orchestra did not belie the rather vainglorious announcement of its members, and contributed greatly towards the amusement of the evening. Much as our expectation was raised by seeing Herr Koënig's name amongst them, we were not prepared for the fire and energy he displayed, the rich tone and brilliant execution which took the whole house by storm. We congratulate him upon his mastery of the instrument of his adoption, and trust this is only one of many occasions when we shall have the pleasure of hearing him.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Affairs in Gnan-hwuy.

The *Gazette* of the 18th January contains a report from Keang-chung-yuen, the lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, stating that the rebels had sprung a mine under the walls of Loo-chow, but that he had, at the head of the forces committed to his care, repelled their attack. He says that, on the 9th of January, they came on to the number of 4 or 500 men, and attacked the little east gate of the city, when they were temporarily checked by the imperial troops there stationed; another body of soldiers was sent to aid in resisting them; but it appeared that the rebels at the point in question had not been driven back; when suddenly the insurgents sprung a mine under the bastion at the western water-gate, by means of which a part of the wall, 80 feet wide, was broken down: the explosion was very terrible, so that the whole city was shaken to the foundations; but Ma-leang-heun and Tae-wan-lan defended the breach, where they stood manfully without flinching: the lieutenant-governor then led forward some of his bravest men, and rushing through the smoke mounted the breach; the rebels also pressed forward to enter at the same place, and one in particular, clothed in a yellow robe, and carrying a large banner, pressed forward, and with a long spear made directly for Ma-leang-heun; the latter parried the blow, and then with another long spear pierced the assailant through the body: he then cut down another rebel; and several others who were pressing on were dispatched by Tae-wan-lan. The lieutenant-governor then arrived at the spot with his soldiers, who opened a fire of musketry, and threw a number of fire-balls among the enemy, by which means upwards of a hundred of them were killed, and a great number wounded. Thus, notwithstanding the insurgents rushed on, fearless of death, they could not enter the breach. The rebels at the little east-gate were also repulsed by Chin-yuen-yuen, with the loss of 4 or 500 men. The imperial soldiers took advantage of the opportunity to rush out of the camp, and attack the foe, when a dozen more were killed; after which the rebel forces retired. The emperor says, on reading this report, that on the occasion alluded to, the rebels having sprung a mine under the city walls, came on with great violence and daring, but the lieutenant-governor Keang-chung-yuen exerted himself to defend the city, and personally engaged in the conflict, at the head of the officers and troops under his command, who aided him in resisting the attack, so that a state of danger was turned into one of tranquillity; he is therefore to be greatly admired for his fidelity and courage; let him, he continues, be rewarded with the Hoh-lung order of knighthood. Ma-leang-heun and Tae-wan-lan, having strenuously defended the breach effected in that part of the city walls which had been blown up, and having put to death several rebels with their own hands, are both to be admired for their singular courage; let Ma-leang-heun, therefore, receive the honourable title of Cho-le-kih-ta-pa-too; and let Tae-wan-lan be promoted to the rank of colonel. At present, the emperor adds, the imperial forces being assembled in that city, let Keang-ching-yuen lead on the forces under his command, in conjunction with those under Ho-chun, and both acting inside and outside of the city, immediately raise the siege of that place, destroying utterly these stinking vagabonds, without a moment's delay. Respect this.

The *Gazette* of the 23rd of January contains a rescript from the emperor, stating that "in consequence of the attack made by the rebels on Loo-chow, it was deemed necessary to despatch Shoo-hing-a, at the head of a large force to advance to the relief of that city; and although he reports having had two encounters with the insurgents, in which some slight advantages were gained, yet the siege of the city had not been raised, so that our imperial mind has been deeply perplexed. To-day, according to the report of Shoo-hing-a, it appears, that on the night of the 14th of January, the city of Loo-chow was taken by storm; and Keang-chung-yuen, the lieutenant-governor, was slain by the rebels inside of the western watergate, (where the breath had been previously made.) On reading this report we have been filled with the deepest sorrow and indignation. Keang-chung-yuen, when only a magistrate of a district was called upon to join the army, and frequently obtained distinction for his bravery, when he was raised to the rank of judge of the province, with a charge to attend to military affairs. This year, having been employed to defend a city in Keang-se, he displayed unwonted energy, and indomitable bravery, in consequence of which he was promoted to be lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy: whereupon he vigorously proceeded from Hoo-pih to Gnan-hwuy, and arrived at Loo-chow in the latter province. Just at that time it happened that the rebels were laying siege to the city last named, whereupon he assembled all the civil and military officers of the province, together with the soldiers and militia, and by means of the surrounding region, and resolutely defended the city in question. In so doing he frequently obtained several wonderful successes, and defended with vigour the besieged fortress; while he was thus displaying extraordinary bravery, in consequence of the forces sent to his aid not having exerted themselves, the city was overpowered, and he himself fell in attempting to defend it: on which account he is most especially to be lamented and pitied. Let therefore Keang-chung-yuen receive the posthumous rank of a viceroy, and be buried with the honours due to a viceroy who has died in battle; let all the political offences of which he may have been guilty, be instantly passed over, according to the regulations usual in cases of affording condolence: let the proper officers examine said regulations and report accordingly. Let there be erected a place of sacrifice, on the spot where the hero fell, in order thereby to console his faithful manes. As for Shoo-hing-a, since he was at the head of the troops destined for the relief of Loo-chow, seeing that he was unable to bring up his forces in time to rescue that city from ruin, seeing also that he did not obey our imperial mandate in early despatching a part of his army in that direction, and uniting with Ho-chun, place himself under the direction of that general, in consequence of which dilatoriness and disobedience the city was lost, and our faithful servant slain,—all which conduct displays the deepest ingratitude to ourselves, and the greatest failure in the discharge of public duty,—let that officer be therefore degraded from rank, and bearing his disgrace, let him endeavour to make amends for his misdeeds. It appears that Ho-chun, on his arrival from Tseu-chow, brought with him a very inconsiderable force, let him therefore take command of all the troops formerly under the charge of Shoo-hing-a. Let all arms of the force be at his disposal, and let him lead on the various generals of division, and animate the soldiers and militia to display the utmost valour, in endeavouring to recover the lost city as speedily as possible; let there be no delay, lest the parties incur the most serious responsibility. Let Ho-chun and Fuh-tse further enquire as to the whereabouts of the various civil and military officers who were in charge of the city, and make a report to us. Respect this."

The same *Gazette* appoints Fuh-tse to fill the vacant office of lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, to which province he is to hasten with all speed.

The *Gazette* of the 30th of January contains a reiteration of the sentence for the degradation of Shoo-hing-a, for the causes above enumerated, with the following addition; "When we reflect upon the conduct of such a cowardly and incapable officer, it appears to us that it will be no use to retain him in active service in the army: let therefore Ho-chun immediately order Shoo-hing-a to return to his banner in Tartary, without the least delay. As for the troops formerly under the command of this degraded officer, we have already given orders that they should be placed under Ho-chun: let him therefore lead on the whole force, and endeavour to recover the lost city; if any disobey his orders, let them be dealt with according to martial law. Respect this."

The same *Gazette* contains an order from the emperor respecting Keang-chung-tse, and Keang-chung-juy, the younger brothers of Keang-chung-yuen, formerly lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, who were in charge of some troops from Hoo-kwang, and who had frequently distinguished themselves in routing the rebels: it seems that the former of the two mentioned had already been promoted by imperial favour to the office of a sub-prefect, with a dignity of the sixth-rank; let therefore, says the emperor, the latter-named of the two be also promoted to the same office: let them both continue in charge of the troops now placed under them, and together aim at exterminating the rebels. Let Ho-chun communicate our imperial will to the officers in question, urging them to exert every energy in establishing merit, in order to carry out our sincere intention to reward the surviving relatives of the brave departed. Respect this.

Foo-chow-foo, *February 28th*, 1854.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Supposing that the columns of your Journal are open to the discussion of all matters which relate to the temporal and eternal interests of mankind, I am induced to draw your attention and that of your readers to the great, monstrous, and growing evil of the Illicit Traffic in Opium as it is, and has been for many years conducted between India and China, and in doing so, I desire and propose to show that, Commercially, Politically, Morally, and Religiously, it is an evil which cannot be investigated by any well-regulated and unbiassed mind, without the moral and religious feelings being shocked and violated at the great iniquity and injustice of such a Traffic, which is enhanced the more by the consideration that the perpetrators and agents of it for the most part, are wealthy mercantile firms, and are sent to be considered as the honorable of the earth, subjects of two of the most enlightened, privileged, and Christian nations of the world, and the victims of it are the poor, benighted, heathen people of China, the rulers of which Empire have for many years, with paternal regard for the physical and moral welfare of their people, which does them infinite honor, protested, striven, and now exhausted every means, for the exclusion of the noxious drug from its Coasts, but in vain,—because, the love of gain, the root of all evil, and the superior naval and military tactics of Western nations have been and are far more than a match, for the impotency of the Chinese, in thrusting by force the most pernicious drug upon the Chinese people. It is but justice to observe that, the Honorable East India Company, the most wealthy and powerful Mercantile firms in China, and I must add, the British Government, are the parties most intimately involved in the guilt and sin of this unhallowed Traffic, which, like all sinful and evil practices, if persisted in, hardens the heart, sears the consciences of the perpetrators, and the more so the longer they are indulged in, and entails in the same ratio, misery and wretchedness upon the victims of it. This Traffic has now arrived at such a climax, that it threatens the destruction of the welfare and best interests of the vast population of China, physically and morally; not only so, but it has raised up a great barrier, (by the just prejudices which it has raised in the Chinese mind), to extended commercial intercourse with nearly a-third of the human family, and has been and is still, the great stumbling-block to the reception of True Religion at the hands of Missionaries. And at the present time is placing in jeopardy, if the revolution now going on succeeds, as is most probable, the extinction of all legitimate commerce with China. It will be well for the Manchester Manufacturers, and for those who are not interested in the Opium Traffic, to look well to this—but above all, it is the duty of every right-minded person—the Ministers of the Gospel and all Philanthropists, especially—all who feel an interest, or ought to feel an interest in maintaining national honor and respectability and the extension of foreign influence and example, to raise their voices and exert themselves to check and stop this growing evil which, is fraught with such direful consequences, both to the perpetrators as well as the victims of the Traffic.

I desire, on the present occasion, to point out the evil consequences and effects of this Traffic Commercially, and to show how opposed it is, and how great a barrier it may become to any extended legitimate Commerce with China. I apprehend that it will be readily admitted as a self-evident truth, that whatever tends to impoverish the resources, of a people morally and physically, that whatever lessens these resources, has a tendency, more or less, to unfit and incapacitate that people for the useful and legitimate commerce of foreign nations, and that any Commercial Traffic (and all other legitimate commerce enriches) that has this tendency, is a sore evil and must be injurious, and to be condemned, more especially a Contraband Traffic, and that it is the duty of the rulers of the victims of such a traffic, to offer an uncompromising opposition to any such trade, that entails wretchedness and misery on a people. The Opium Traffic must be condemned by the unbiassed judgment of every upright and well-constituted mind. A very large proportion of the Opium brought to China from India, is paid for in hard cash, the circulating medium of China, sycee or dollars, which is returned to India to replenish the East India Exchequer and raise fresh Opium. The profit of the Trade the merchants pocket, and statistical returns show that, the annual drain of the precious metals from China is at present more than five or six millions sterling. The average number of Chests sold from 1843 to 1849, was 45,138 per annum, and according to the best authorities it appears that, the average price which the Chinese of late years have paid for Opium, has been $700 per chest. At this rate, the annual drain of specie from China would be $31,596,600 —thus this immense amount of specie annually leaves China for this single article, alone—all this is done, in direct violation of the laws of China, and the repeated edicts of the Emperor, prohibiting the exportation of specie. What a hole in a nation, then, that the Cabinet of Peking has placed it on record, that they were struck dumb by this oozing out of the Silver. What other nation on Earth could so long have borne such a drain of its precious metals?—It is estimated that 400 millions sterling, including the money paid for the Opium seized and the cost of the war with it to India, have thus been drained out of China within the last half century, the far greater part during the last twenty years. Besides this immense drain of Silver in diminishing the resources of China, the consumption of Opium by the people tends powerfully to impoverish the country in other ways most injuriously: for—if the wealth of a nation be made up of the individual wealth and resources of the individuals composing it—and if, as Political Œconomists decide, the original sources of wealth be *Labor*, *Land* and *Capital*,—whatever lessens either of them, must lessen the wealth and resources of that whole nation. Capital may be employed in two ways, by lessening, and by reproducing Capital, or by expending it on the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life. (And many of these are afforded by foreign commerce). If the former be small, the latter will be small also, and *vice versâ*—Capital will be increased by the lessening of expenditure, and lessened by increase of expenditure. Let us apply these established principles in Political Œconomy to the use of Opium. We put a case, a man buys Opium and smokes it, which he would well be able to dispense with. The money he pays for the drug and the time consumed in smoking it is a dead loss, and what aggravates the loss is, that the labor of this man, (according to the testimony of Missionary and medical-men on and in China), becomes less productive, and the Capital, of course, produced by his labor, is diminished also; and so long as the Opium-smoker continues to buy and smoke Opium, his capital and labor goes on progressively diminishing, and thereby the individual becomes more and more impoverished—such is the lamentable state and condition of many millions in China. So that it is manifest, that the use of the drug is an obvious violation of every correct principle of Political Œconomy, and has greatly tended and is still tending largely to the impoverishment—the moral and physical degradation and wretchedness, of the people of China—rapidly diminishing all the resources of national wealth, and consequently, incapacitating them in an equal degree to consume foreign manufactures and produce, of foreign Western nations—this is the more manifest, when, we consider that those who smoke Opium are the male part, the great producers, and it has been estimated that those who smoke Opium live on an

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average, only ten or twelve years after they commence Opium-smoking. So that commercially, it is a great evil, and every way calculated to check and prevent all or any extension, of legitimate commerce with foreign nations.

Some Chinese will assert, that eight-tenths of the male population smoke Opium, but, if only a-half or a-third do so, it is a monstrous evil. The Chinese know this full well themselves, and are led to regard (and with justice,) foreigners with dislike and suspicion, especially the English, and it is no wonder that they do so, and that they have adopted every means to exclude this noxious drug. There are two great evils which the Opium Traffic is mainly instrumental in producing, (leaving out of the question the immorality of it as a Contraband Trade). First, the suspicion and dislike which the Chinese justly entertain towards foreigners, and their desire for a restricted commerce, as a consequence. Secondly, the moral and physical degradation and poverty which it brings—both eminently calculated to prevent an extended commercial intercourse with China. The Insurgents if successful, have declared, that they are willing to enter into a more extended commerce with Foreign nations, but, that it must be on the sole condition that foreigners do not bring them Opium. Surely, the Manchester Manufacturers, the Liverpool Merchants, and the British Government, must exert their influence and not allow an Illicit and disgraceful Traffic in Opium to be a bar to extended commerce with this large Empire, and continue to dishonor the English name and character—and I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

An English Resident in China.

On comparing the Returns of Foreign Trade at Shanghae for the past year, with those for 1849 and 1850, we observe several remarkable features of difference.

In 1849, there appeared inclusive of Stock held by first hands an 31st December, and Opium, a balance of Imports over Exports of an estimated value of £2,688,700 Sterling, and in 1850 there was a similar balance of £1,445,220 Sterling. But in 1853 this condition was reversed, and we find an excess of Exports over Imports of an estimated value of £425,087 Sterling, or adding for value of Sundry Exports, which may be taken at about £75,000 Sterling, the surplus value may be stated as £500,000 Sterling.

Thus the balance of Trade has become in favour of China at this Port; the drain of bullion has ceased, and the precious metals have been flowing in very freely, to meet a large surplus Export,—

The unsold Stock on 31st December 1849, was estimated as about	£ 704,700
Ditto on 31st Dec. 1850, as about	£ 558,540

but on 31st Dec. 1853, it was estimated as £1,551,040 so that the amount of bullion required to meet the Surplus Export, of that year, appears to have been to a value of £2,051,000 Sterling.

It will be seen from the comparative Import Table A, that in 1851, a beneficial change took place in the demand for most descriptions of manufactured goods, more especially in Grey and Fancy Cottons. From 1847 to 1850 inclusive, the general Import Trade had been unsatisfactory, with a fluctuating consumption, and without any sign of healthy progress. With 1851 however a new light dawned upon us, and greater energy and activity began to be developed in the Market. This improvement was continued in 1852, and importations were increased, under favorable prospects. The stock of Cotton Goods on 1st January 1853 was moderate, and the increased importations of that year, would no doubt have met with a ready Sale, but for the political disturbances, which have latterly created so much anxiety and want of confidence, and diverted business from its legitimate channels.

Separating "*General*" Imports from Opium, the comparison of value between the years 1849 and 1850, and 1853, will stand as follows:—

Estimated value of General Imports sold in 1853	£ 945,310 Stlg.
Stock unsold 31st Dec.	£1,335,560 „
	£2,280,870
Estimated value of Opium sold in 1853	£3,025,550 Stlg.
Stock unsold 31st Dec.	£ 215,470 „
	£3,241,020
which are together equal to the sum of	£5,521,890
representing the total value of Imports for last year, as specified in Table B, against a value of,—In 1849—*General* Imports	£1,276,750 Stlg.
Opium	£3,182,010 „
	£4,458,760
And in 1850—*General* Imports	£1,451,100 Stlg.
Opium	£2,996,190 „
	£4,447,290
These figures shew an increase in 1853 as compared with 1849,—	
In *General* Imports of	£1,004,120 Stlg.
And in Opium of	£ 59,010 „
	£1,063,130
and as compared with 1850,	
In *General* Imports of	£ 529,770 Stlg.
And in Opium of	£ 244,830 „
	£1,074,600

We think that the comparison here given in Sterling value is approximately correct. Prices of nearly all articles were considerably higher in 1849 and 1850, than in 1853, but the rate of Exchange was much lower, having averaged in the former years 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. per dollar respectively, while in the latter our calculation has been made at 6s. 6d. per Dollar.

The great characteristic of the China Trade, as it is at present constituted, stands prominently forward in the above statement. Opium has been comparatively unaffected by the disorganized state of the country, the Sales having amounted to no less a value than £3,025,550 Sterling, being more than three times the value of Sales of "*general*" Imports,—and while the Stock of the latter lying unsaleable in our Godowns, on 31st December, amounted to a value of £1,335,560 Sterling, the unsold Stock of Drug was only to a value of £215,470 Sterling. The improving tendency in the general Import trade, has been seriously checked, nor can we look for its restoration, until order and authority are reinstated. So far however as Manufactures of Cotton are concerned, we think that the gradual revival shewn in 1851 and 1852, affords a satisfactory indication, that commercial confidence, and greater freedom of action, are alone required, to develop more fully the intrinsic resources of Shanghae, and its advantages as the medium of access to the richest districts of the Empire. In Woollen goods, the analysis of the returns, does not present such favorable results. The Importation of Cloths for the last three years, compared with the three preceding, appears as follows:—

In 1848, 1849, and 1850, the Imports were	63,441 Pcs.
In 1851, 1852, and 1853, the Imports were	51,798 „
shewing a decrease in the latter term of	10,643 „

In Long Ells and Camlets, the advantage appears in favor of the latter period: of,—

Long Ells.—In 1848, 1849, and 1850, the Imports were	50,465 Pcs.
In 1851, 1852, and 1853, the Imports were	61,760 „
shewing an increase in the latter term of	5,295 „

and of—

Camlets.—In 1848, 1849, and 1850, the Imports were	12,407 Pcs.
In 1851, 1852, and 1853, the Imports were	14,151 „
shewing an increase in the latter term of	1,744 „

The Woollen Trade in the Northern Ports, has very generally disappointed expectation. Up to a certain limit, there has always been a fair demand for this class of goods, but since 1846-47—in which years the importations of Cloths were together—55,056 Pieces, the supply has been in excess, and prices have been generally unremunerative.

It is worthy of notice, that while in 1849 and 1850, the Importations of Rice amounted to 175,207 Piculs, and 236,457 Piculs respectively,—in 1851, they were only 11,955 Piculs, and they were very limited in 1852 and 1853. The floods of 1849, had caused considerable scarcity, the effects of which continued through 1850, but these sources of commercial depression disappeared in 1851, when business began generally to revive.

We cannot in the present article, include the Comparison of Imports at the other Ports, with Shanghae, for 1853. This we must reserve for a future occasion, but in the meantime we subjoin, in Table F a comparison of the value of British Trade, at Canton, Shanghae, and Amoy, for the years 1844 a 1852 inclusive, which though exclusive of Opium, and of trade carried on in other than British vessels, may be taken as to some extent, at least, a fair guide to the relative positions of the three Ports—at the close of 1852.

According to these returns the value imported into—

Canton,—for 1849 and 1850, was together	£3,284,790
Do. —for 1851 and 1852	£4,850,335
shewing in favor of the latter period	£1,565,545
Into *Shanghae*,—for 1849 and 1850, the value was together	£1,898,323
Ditto for 1851 and 1852	£2,179,680
shewing in favor of the latter period	£ 281,357
Into *Amoy*,—for 1849 and 1850, the value was together	£ 499,778
Ditto for 1851 and 1852	£ 639,859
shewing in favor of the latter period	£ 140,081

We have here an increase of Imports at all the Ports in 1851 and 1852, but the advantage appears in a greater proportion at Canton and Amoy than at Shanghae.

The Indian Cotton Trade, and that in Cotton Yarn, in which Shanghae does not participate, keep the Canton and Amoy Imports, above the value they could otherwise maintain. Thus at Canton in 1852, as per Consular Returns,—

Raw Cotton,—was imported to the value of	£1,953,960
and at *Amoy*, to the value of	£ 309,220

which allows a very small balance for other Articles.

On referring to the Export Table E, we observe a remarkable increase in the supplies of Tea at this Port in 1851, as compared with previous years. The estimated Export for 1849 and 1850,—

together, amounted to	52,229,876 lbs.
while that of 1851, was	54,506,462 „

being more than double the average of the two years preceding. The Export for 1852 and 1853, appears somewhat less than that of 1851,—but it will be seen in the "*Season*" column that the increase in 1852-53, was, compared—

with 1850 and 1851	29,424,946 lbs.
and as compared with 1851 and 1852	13,315,534 „

The figures for the year ending 31st Dec. 1853 would have shewn a greater falling off, but for the large Export, in the six months ending 30th June, which amounted to about 25,223,000 lbs.

From the 1st July at 31st December 1853. The Export as estimated,—

was only	28,115,767 lbs.
against for the same period of 1852	40,773,018 „
shewing a decrease of	12,657,251 lbs.

of which the chief proportion appears in the Export to the United States, which for the last six months of 1853,—

were about	9,861,056 lbs.
against for 1852, about	20,159,300 „
shewing a deficit of	10,298,244 lbs.

In consequence of our local disturbances, and the unsettled state of the interior, Canton, where the Mandarins have hitherto been able to maintain order and authority, has gained an advantage over Shanghae during the current season. Attention has also been directed to Fuh-chow Foo,—from which Port a good deal of common Black Tea has been shipped.

Thus of a total estimated Export of Tea from China, for the Six months ending—

31st December 1853, say	65,243,611 lbs.
Canton supplied	31,824,844 lbs.
Fuh-chow foo,	5,303,000 „
Shanghae	28,115,767 „
	65,243,611 lbs.

while of a total Export for the same period of 1852,—

estimated about	72,800,000 lbs.
Shanghae supplied	40,773,000 „
leaving for Canton	32,127,000 lbs.
and shewing in favor of Shanghae, about	8,649,000 lbs.

Of Silk, on the contrary, there was a very full supply in 1853, the Export to 31st December,—

amounting to	43,787 bales

being more than double the Export of any previous year, and nearly equal to the Export of 1851 and 1852 together. The greater part of this large Export, was shipped in the last six months of the year,—

the figures shewing	36,118 bales

being an increase on the *total* Exports of—

Season 1850 and 1851 of	18,715 bales
of Season 1851 and 1852 of	15,487 „
and of Season 1852 and 1853 of	8,042 „

Along with these statistics, shewing such a great increase in the supply of China Silks sent to England, it may be as well to notice the statistics of the home deliveries, and these we have subjoined in Table G. We there find that the deliveries of China Silks in 1853,—

amounted to	34,460 bales

being an increase, as compared with—

the deliveries of 1853 of	10,110 bales
the deliveries of 1851 of	12,273 „
and the deliveries of 1850 of	13,188 „

Of Silk Piece Goods the Exports, in 1853—

amounted to about	34,314 pieces
and of Wool to about	441 bales.

In Table D, we have given prices of Sundry Imports, of Bullion and Exchange for 1853, with a comparison of the average rates ruling for the latter in 1850, 1851 and 1852.

(TABLE D.)

TABLE OF PRICES IN CAROLUS DOLLARS IN 1853, AT SHANGHAE.

Month	—*Daily paid*— Grey Shirtings, 8 lb. 6qr. a 8 lb. 8oz. *per Piece.*	—*Daily paid*— White Shirtings, 6lbs. *per Piece.*	—*Daily paid*— Americas Drills, 30-yards *per Piece.*	—*Daily paid*— Spun Yarns, *per Yard.*	Malwa Opium, *per Chest,*	Patna Opium, *per Chest,*	Sycee, *per 100 Taels.*	Gold, *per oz. or 9-fin. Tels. 9.c.*	Mexican Dollars, *discount*	*Exchange on London 6 months' sight.*	At Canton. *Exchange on London 6 months' sight.*	*Company's Rupees, per $100.*	At Canton. *Company's Rupees, per $100.*	*Freight to England per Ton of 40 cubic feet.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	P. cent	£	£	Rupees	Rupees	£
				cts. cts.						s. d. a. s. d.	s. d. a. s. d.			s. d.
January,	2.05	2.30	2.20	85 a 90	400	410	136.00	188 a 190	16	5- 3¼ a 5- 4	5-.. a 5- 1	250 a 253	234 a 235	3- 5 a 3-15
February,	2.15	2.35	2.25	90 a 93	425	430	136.00	210 a 220	12	5- 0¾ a 5- 1	4-10 a 4-11	237 a 238	228 a 230	3-.. a 3-15
March,	2.05	2.25	2.20	85 a 90	425	430	136 a 132	240 a 210	15	5- 1 a 5- 2	4-10 a 5-..	238 a 240	226 a 231	3-10 a 4-..
April,	2.00	2.20	2.15	80 a 90	400	425	132.00	200 a 205	20	5- 3 a 5- 4	5-.. a 5- 1	260 a 263	239 a 240	3-10 a 4-..
May,..	1.70	2.00	1.90	80 a 90	410	430	130 a 132	195 a 200	20	5- 0 a 5- 3	5- 1	260 a 270	237 a 239	3-10 a 4-..
June,	1.50	1.60	1.80	80 a 90	410	420	130 a 128	195 a 180	20	5- 3 a 5- 4	5- 1 a 5- 2	270 a 290	240 a 246	3-10 a 4-..
July,..	1.30	1.40	1.60-65	70 a 80	395	395	127.10	180	18	6- 6 a 7- 3	5- 4 a 5- 8	300 a 335	250 a 265	3-.. a 4-..
August,	1.10-15	1.30	1.40	70 a 80	360	360	127.00	180 a 185	20	7- 3 a 7- 9	5- 7½ a 5- 9½	335 a 360	263 a 275	2- 5 a 3-..
September,	1.20	1.30	1.30	70 a 80	350	370	126 a 115	205 a 210	20	7- 9 a 7- 2	6- 6 a 5- 4	360 a 330	310 a 245	3-.. a 4-..
October,	1.10-12	1.25	1.15	70 a 80	325	400	115 a 125	200 a 205	20	7- 1 a 6- 6	5- 4 a 5- 7	325 a 275	245 a 252	3-10 a 4-10
November,	1.20	1.30-35	1.20-25	70 a 85	325	385	123 a 118	185 a 178	20	6- 5 a 5-10	5- 1 a 5- 2½	275 a 265	237 a 245	4-.. a 6-..
December,	1.20-25	1.35	1.25-30	70 a 80	358	378	118 a 116	178 a 170	19 a 21	6-10 a 6- 3	5- 1¾ a 5- 2	315 a 300	227 a 240	5-10 a 8-..

TABLE OF EXCHANGE AT SHANGHAE AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT ON LONDON, AND PRICES OF SYCEE AND BAR GOLD,

For the Years 1850, 51 *and* 52.

Month	—1850— *Exchange*	1850 Sycee	1850 Gold	—1851— *Exchange*	1851 Sycee	1851 Gold	—1852— *Exchange*	1852 Sycee	1852 Gold
	Per $ s. d. s. d.	$	$	Per $ s. d. s. d.	$	$	Per $ s. d. s. d.	$	$
January,	4- 6 a 4- 7½	137.00	211.00	5- 1 a 5- 3	146.50	204.00	5- 1 a 5- 2½	141.40	206.00
February,	4- 7 a 4- 8	137.50	210.00	5- 1½ a 5- 3	146.70	210 a 211	4- 8½ a 4-10½	142.00	203.00
March,	4- 6 a 4- 7	138.00	208.00	4-11 a 5- 1	145.70	208 a 209	4- 6¾ a 4- 7½	142.70	202.00
April,	4- 6 a 4- 7	139.50	207.00	4-10 a 4-11	145.30	209 a 210	4- 4½ a 4- 5½	141.30	207.50
May,..	4- 7 a 4- 8	142.00	205.00	4- 7 a 4- 8	144.80	211.00	4- 6 a 4- 7	139.30	203.00
June,	4- 7½ a 4- 8	143.50	203.00	4- 9 a 4-10	145.50	213.00	4- 9 a 4-10	137.50	200.50
July,	4- 8 a 4- 9	144.00	206.00	4-11 a 5- 1	144.60	209.00	5- 1 a 5- 2½	136.50	196 a 197
August,	4- 8½ a 4- 9	144.70	206.50	4-11 a 5- 1	144.00	208.00	4-11½ a 5- 0½	135.40	195.00
September,	4- 9 a 4-10	145.00	207.00	4-11 a 5- 1	144.00	208.00	5- 0¾ a 5- 1½	136.25	196.00
October,	4-11 a 5- 1	145.20	207.00	4-11½ a 5- 1	143.70	207 a 208	5- 1½ a 5- 2	135.60	193 a 194
November,	5- 0 a 5- 3	146.50	206.50	5- 0 a 5- 3	140.40	204 a 205	5- 1½ a 5- 2	134.00	190 a 192
December,	5- 1 a 5- 3	147.60	206.50	5- 1½ a 5- 3	140.80	199 a 200	5- 1½ a 5- 2	134.00	190 a 192

(TABLE E.)

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FOR YEARS AND SEASONS

From 1843-44 @ 31*st December*, 1853.

—TEA— Year	*Lbs.*	Season	*Lbs.*	—SILK— Year	*Bales*	Season	*Bales*
1843-44	1,551,453	1843-44	1,149,000	1843-44	5,887		
		1844-45	3,806,000			1844-45	6,453
1845	10,006,800			1845	12,569		
		1845-46	12,276,313			1845-46	15,192
1846	12,798,433			1846	16,356		
		1846-47	12,331,210			1846-47	15,893
1847	16,150,666			1847	18,139		
		1847-48	15,633,959			1847-48	21,176
1848	16,482,674			1848	15,316		
		1848-49	18,302,984			1848-49	18,149
1849	20,688,550			1849	17,853		
		1849-50	23,652,623			1849-50	14,844
1850	31,541,026			1850	19,634		
		1850-51	36,571,105			1850-51	17,403
1851	54,506,462			1851	18,108		
		1851-52	52,683,517			1851-52	20,031
1852	52,442,865			1852	26,216		
		1852-53	65,996,051			1852-53	28,076
1853	53,338,800	6-months		1853	43,857	6-months	
		1853-54	28,115,767			1853-54	36,118
Total..	269,511,029		269,511,029	Total..	193,915		193,915

(TABLE F.)

CONSULAR RETURNS OF BRITISH TRADE IN VALUE AT CANTON, SHANGHAE, AND AMOY,

For the Years 1844 @ 1852 *inclusive.*

Year	Canton. *Imports.*	Canton. *Exports.*	Shanghae. *Imports.*	Shanghae. *Exports.*	Amoy. *Imports.*	Amoy. *Exports.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1844	3,451,312	3,383,828	501,335	487,529	.....	.....
1845	2,321,692	4,492,370	1,082,207	1,259,091	147,495	15,479
1846	2,213,116	3,222,021	810,200	1,352,530	167,935	8,437
1847	2,085,581	3,406,420	898,228	1,401,194	179,758	7,139
1848	1,334,147	1,766,661	569,918	1,142,987	101,341	13,702
1849	1,646,301	2,392,903	974,302	1,438,480	246,226	45,298
1850	1,638,489	2,355,717	924,021	1,004,894	253,552	53,208
1851	2,481,505	3,247,535	1,074,798	2,600,690	356,307	63,084
1852	2,368,830	1,566,614	1,104,882	2,141,845	435,017	60,429
Total, *Canton & Shanghae* 9, *Amoy* 8 years,	£19,540,973	£26,334,069	£7,939,891	£13,729,240	£1,917,631	£266,776

(TABLE G.)

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES IN BALES OF RAW AND THROWN SILK, AT LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,

For the Years 1844 @ 1853 *inclusive.*

Year	103 lbs. nett. China. *Imports.*	103 lbs. nett. China. *Deliveries.*	150 lbs. nett. Bengal. *Imports.*	150 lbs. nett. Bengal. *Deliveries.*	280 lbs. nett. Italian. *Imports.*	280 lbs. nett. Italian. *Deliveries.*	200 lbs. nett. Brutia. *Imports.*	200 lbs. nett. Brutia. *Deliveries.*	75 lbs. nett. Persian. *Imports.*	75 lbs. nett. Persian. *Deliveries.*
1844	3,782	3,163	11,505	10,169	6,166	6,270	3,027	2,976	3,303	2,867
1845	11,358	9,180	12,030	11,688	5,703	5,303	2,071	1,795	198	864
1846	18,590	13,646	8,835	9,695	4,182	5,018	1,509	1,838	2,210	2,060
1847	19,973	19,066	7,292	9,160	3,740	3,740	1,228	863	825	795
1848	21,442	19,789	4,024	6,437	7,439	6,339	1,439	1,353	1,389	1,060
1849	18,932	18,814	10,090	8,644	5,830	6,130	1,162	1,981	1,085	1,327
1850	19,924	19,272	10,295	9,393	3,712	4,312	2,339	2,055	4,259	3,499
1851	22,175	22,187	8,811	8,657	3,200	3,600	1,123	1,697	3,020	3,381
1852	28,163	24,550	11,684	11,685	2,717	3,367	1,503	1,540	3,032	3,008
1853	34,943	34,460	9,026	9,057	4,600	4,580	630	669	5,824	4,607
Total..	199,282	184,027	94,492	95,215	47,289	48,659	16,031	16,767	25,145	23,468
Total in Lbs...	20,526,046	19,047,481	14,173,800	14,282,250	13,240,920	13,624,520	3,206,200	3,353,400	1,885,875	1,760,100

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REPIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,
SAIL-MAKER;
BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.
SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. ROGERS, *Shipwright.*
Shanghae, March 15th, 1854.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.
Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, dated August 12th, 1852.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR,—MRS. SARAH DIXON of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body: and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.
Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.
Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.—I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.
The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. DIXON, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.
Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.
To Mr. DIXON,
DEAR SIR,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, at Malta, and Haslar, to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH.
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Orr, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA HULL, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had many years experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your Invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed; and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	hands,	Glandular	sore,
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mos-	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
chetoes and	Contracted	Piles,	Tumours,
Sand-Flies,	and Stiff	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-nut,	Joints,	Scalds,	Wounds

Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws,
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 18	Spec	B. schr	103	Maynard	Ningpo		Ballast	W. Davidson.
,, 20	Grecian	H M B	484	Keane	Hongkong			
,, 22	Onward	A. ship	874	Wade	California		Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 23	Jacob Bell	A. ship	1600	Kilham	California	Feb. 10	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 23	Formosa	B. ship	450		Melbourne		Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 18	Artatides	Brc. sh.	233	Feldhusen	Montreal	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
,, 22	Rattler	HMSS.		Mellersh	Hongkong		
,, 22	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Perit	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co.
,, 22	Spec	B. schr.	105	Maynard	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidson.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Bombay	Mar. 13	A. ship		Wilson	Russell and Co.	Calcutta	To-day
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Daniel Ross W.	Feb. 27	Ha. kb.	480	Ketels	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Dannebrog W.	Feb. 27	Da. bk.	118	Simesen	Captain.	London	Early
Dumfries	Mar. 1	B. ship	466	Morris	Shaw, Bland and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Early Bird	Mar. 10	B. bark	363	Park	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Formosa	Mar. 23	B. ship	450		Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Frederick VII	Mar. 7	Da. bg.	124	Love	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Jacob Bell	Mar. 23	A. ship	1600	Kilham	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
John Wood	Feb. 21	B. ship	570	Crockett	Jas. Bowman and Co.	London	Early
Mermaid	Mar. 12	B. bark	533	Smith	Hull, Nye and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Onward	Mar. 22	A. ship	874	Wade	Augustine Heard and Co.	London	Early
Rose Standish	Mar. 13	A. ship		Pearson	Russell and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked W. are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Encounter,	HMSc.-Sl	14	950	175	Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan.	1846	200
Grecian,	H.M.Brig	12	434	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	437	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Falkenstjerne	B. ship	406	Haylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	256	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 13		(Coals & Stores)			
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18		(Coals)			
Emily,	Liverpool	253	Nov.17	.. 1,793,720	 209,000	.. 240		

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—*Season 1852-53.*

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES	19,065,000	2,034,700	22,000,300†	420
AUSTRALIA			4,660,000‡	
COASTWISE			2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX			120,200	..
CONTINENT			366,400	..
Total from Shanghae			69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched old Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	Wool Bales	N°Arms Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels			853,920	2,094		54	
In August,		6	,,			1,937,800	10,534		109	49
In September,		11	,,			4,766,312	5,840		90	
In October,		5	,,			4,016,624	920		101	
In November,		4	,,			2,070,681	2,328			
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.						13,674,107	21,702		441	49
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	803	London			754,800	1,390			
,, 1	Argonaut,	375	London		Estd.	440,000	1,242			
,, 6	Clyde,	783	London			860,000	219			
,, 12	Jennet,	247	London		Estd.	60,000	2,442			
,, 20	Snow Squall,	750	London		Estd.	485,000	800			
,, 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London			600,000	2,440			
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London			550,000	1,747			
,, 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London			523,728	1,127			
,, 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool			1,115,504	845			
,, 27	Confucius,	511	Liverpool			562,476	287			
,, 27	Nemesis,	343	Cork			408,000				
Mar. 2	Lockett,	576	Liverpool			480,000	434			

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				531	
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				653	
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				264	cases 3
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				814	
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				828	
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong				514	
,, 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				1,000	
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong				503	
,, 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				945	
,, 21	Audax,	151	Hongkong			61,773	85	
,, 24	Emmet,	296	Hongkong				178	
Feby. 4	Enterprize,	80	Lookong				293	
,, 9	Nymph,	166	Hongkong				124	
,, 15	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				885	
Mar. 5	Brenda,	299	Hongkong				45	
,, 14	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong				723	

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney			120,000		
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	..Do.			180,872		
Nov.14	Mandarin,	344	..Do.			373,700		
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	..Do.			237,732		
,, 3	Great Britain,	492	Australia			443,200		
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	..Do.			213,300		
Feby. 8	Arabia,	362	..Do.			288,300		
Mar. 13	Aurora,	386	Sydney			240,000		

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 15	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	220,547	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605,400	10½	.....
,, 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,798	205,349	33,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
,, 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	50,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	366,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,400	996,500	167	.....
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,000	* 57,000	760,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,000	874,000	81	.....
,, 18	Genton,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	.....	6,000	2,200	.....	95,500	678,600	.....	.....
,, 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	585,100	1,400	.....	10,000	.....	.....	11,400	599,300	.....	.....
,, 31	Hussar,	721	New York	397,400	71,300	69,800	52,700	79,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	.....	.....	40,400	.....	117,600	754,600	.....	4,300
,, 21	Fleetwood,	663	Boston ..	316,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	25,600	637,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000	792,000	.....	.....
Nov. 5	Huntingdon,	385	New York	303,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452,812	16	585
,, 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,400	906,000	.....	2,650
,, 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,000	45,340	97,700	61,300	105,400	52,200	815,500	20,600	.....	.....	18,700	.....	39,300	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 10	Bay State,	660	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	59,800	73,200	20,600	440,000	37,700	.....	.....	21,700	.....	59,400	499,300	2	.....
,, 11	Ala,	460	New York	299,895	.....	39,864	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,864	50,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,477	487,341	39	.....
,, 29	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,000	38,400	606,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,300	42½	5,651
,, 30	Hersilia,	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,600	26,200	.....	.....	27,500	.....	53,700	290,300	.....	.....
Jan. 18	Beverly,	676	New York	355,300	36,500	62,400	124,900	56,900	43,900	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	192	4,700
,, 27	Oneida,	499	New York	298,213	23,870	12,922	17,653	66,503	30,469	495,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	495,645	44	1,000
Mar. 1	Helena,	596	New York	15,596	4,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,000	596,400	6½	.....
,, 2	Wild Duck,	.....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,900	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	826,000	8	.....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk.* Total Bales.
Year 1844-45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	452,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,645	9,579,180	615,096	183,348	747,153	923,987	295,120	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,572
Year 1847-48	11,411,140	561,396	59,231	3,571	11,837,338	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,285,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	606,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,299,274	18,124
Year 1849-50	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	685,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	19,237
Year 1850-51	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,460	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	694,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	29,631
Year 1852-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	29,876

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,062	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,466	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,503	.....	35,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	286,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,323
Year 1852-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,333
													38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48	226,636	.....	.....	.....	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50	1,646,829	.....	.....	1,646,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	460,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	413
Year 1850-51	3,050,025	14,160	47,644	3,731,829	739,909	3,377,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	431,338	7,316,641	11,048,540	250
Year 1851-52	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	297
Year 1852-53	2,527,500	5,000	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,300	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,000	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Silvered Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	35,877,570	.....	1,371,507	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, In 99 vessels ..	30,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,000	.....	2,447,400	45,848,000	18,300	918,800	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, In 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,000	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	710,100	20,000	3,307,900	55,690,800	176,700	767,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,600	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, In 114 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,080,400	22,010
1852-53, In 113 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ... { Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	8,351
Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

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